

also gained the platform and nominated James Dugan for chairman. The latter, after a hard fight, landed on the platform, and the two chairmen continued their pouncing and yelling for credentials. Both claimed to be regularly elected. Inspector Cortright was appealed to by both sides to force the chairman of the other faction to leave the platform. He replied:

"Gentlemen, I am only a policeman and am here to preserve the peace, and not to run this convention. You can have as many officers as you like, but you must keep the peace. I am here to do my duty, and I propose to do it."

SECRETARIES FOR BOTH SIDES. Secretaries were nominated by both factions and declared elected by the respective chairmen. The police were called upon several times to prevent fights, but, despite their precautions, many blows were struck. Otto Irving Wise and John McConaughy led the fight for the Platt men, assisted by John Gunner and James M. Doremus, while Frank Raymond and Lloyd Collins looked after the Brookfield interests. Everybody in the hall was shouting and it was impossible to hear anything above the din. Committees on Credentials were appointed by both sides and reported back. The Platt men claimed 401 of the 505 delegates, while their opponents claimed 330 votes.

The convention had resolved itself into a mob, and there was never a semblance of order. Threats of violence were freely made, the presence of the police preventing a general fight. Inspector Cortright grew tired of the row and advancing to the platform, told the leaders:

"If this thing doesn't stop right here, I will clear the hall."

The inspector then sent for additional men to keep the crowd outside in order and threatened to arrest any one who created any disorder. His efforts failed to restore quiet, however.

INSTRUCTED FOR MORTON. The Platt men adopted a resolution presented by Wise that the delegates to the National Convention, when chosen, be instructed to vote for Governor Morton first, last and all the time. After two hours of yelling and skirmishing, the voting for delegates commenced. Joseph Murray and David Friedsam were nominated by the Platt followers, and Charles H. T. Collis and Robert J. Wright were named by the opposition.

The Platt delegates voted secretly, while the opposition voted by roll call. The proceedings were farcical throughout, neither side making any pretension to recognize anybody but the men who had been selected early in the evening. In presenting Wright's name, Henry C. Robinson declared:

"I name a candidate who has a second choice, and that choice is the Hon. William McKinley."

Platt Chairman Dugan then called for three cheers for Morton, which were yelled with enthusiasm by his followers. Each chairman declared the candidate of his faction and their alternates elected. Attempts were made by hecklers to drag the officers from the platform, but the police stopped it and established a "dead line."

The anti-Platt people held a meeting upstairs, and speeches were made by Commissioner Wright and others. Among other things Mr. Wright said:

"If Tom Platt is a sample of the kind of friends that Morton has, then God help him."

A BOLT AND TWO TICKETS. There was a great row, a bolt and two tickets nominated by the Platt men. The Twenty-third Assembly District, for chairman, James E. McGowan, of the Twentieth District, nominated Terence McGowan, of the Eighteenth District, for secretary.

Instantly Colonel George Bliss was on his feet and named Charles A. Peabody, of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, for chairman. James E. McGowan, of the Twentieth District, nominated Terence McGowan, of the Eighteenth District, for secretary.

Amid cheers from the Platt men and yells of protest and indignation from the Brookfielders, Stewart banged on the table with a huge walking stick, and then cried out:

"I declare Mr. Hoag elected chairman."

Colonel Bliss declared the motion had not been put to the delegates, and that it was an outrageous assumption of power by the machine when Stewart ordered him to his seat. Hoag leaped to the platform, and with his own walking cane banged on the table.

"Will you hear my motion?" yelled Colonel Bliss.

Without paying the least attention to him Hoag shouted above the din: "Will gentlemen present their credentials?"

"No, no," yelled the Brookfield men.

"If we cannot get fair play or decent treatment, we will leave the hall," said Bliss, and followed by Mr. Fulton and about 100 delegates, he left the hall. Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts, made for the doors, which, however, had been locked. Then, amid decision, cat calls and hisses, the Brookfield men went up into the gallery.

BLISS'S VOICE DROWNED OUT. Hoag pounded the table like an automaton, repeating over and over again: "Gentlemen of the convention," and then his voice was lost in the terrible uproar. Colonel Bliss returned and faced the chairman. He asked permission to make a statement. "No," thundered the Platt men in chorus.

"I came down here, hoping to avoid the necessity of sending a contesting delegation to the national Republican convention in St. Louis, and if you will listen to me for a moment I think I can suggest a plan."

His voice was drowned by groans and hisses from the regulars, and Stewart, looking up at the disgusted men in the gallery cried out:

"I wish to God they would turn my boys loose, I would soon clear the gallery."

Several Platt men started up to begin the clearing out process, when Amasa Thorton leaped up, and, flinging up his arms wildly in the air, cried out:

"No fighting, boys. Let Colonel Bliss make his statement. I ask unanimous consent for him to speak."

"Will you give your consent to let Colonel Bliss talk?" yelled Hoag at the top of his voice.

At least a hundred cried out: "No; let him get out!"

"Then I ask consent for him," continued the chairman.

ROLL CALL ORDERED. "No, no," was the response. The roll call was ordered. Bliss stood in the center aisle, facing the chairman until it was ended, and then attempted to speak. Again his voice was drowned by hisses and curses from the Platt men. Mr. Job E. Hedger then seeing the impossibility of harmony joined the men in the gallery, remarking:

"We are forced out of the convention by the days of Calhoun and Dr. Bull's South States."

at 11:30 a.m. Editor for a



"KEEP YOUR CROPS, I'LL GO ELSEWHERE FOR MY HOPS!"

the arbitrary action of the machine leaders."

Finally Bliss, screaming until his face was remarkably red, managed to propose that before a committee on contested seats was named, a harmony committee of five be appointed by the chair, who should receive and report in ten minutes a plan by which the Brookfield and Platt men could fairly come together on the floor and vote for delegates who would support Morton in the National Convention.

Here Stewart came rushing at him, shaking his fist, and said: "You are not a delegate here. You have not deposited your credentials." Then turning to the chairman, he yelled: "I move that Mr. Bliss be sent to the rear of the hall."

DISORDER WORSE THAN EVER. Then the disorder became worse than ever. Delegates jumped up and groaned and hissed, Caleb Simms, leading the colored contingent, which was in a majority, ran to the side of Bliss and said:

"I object. The gentleman is digressing from his point."

Lawyer Anderson said the gentleman had no right on the floor. Amasa Thorton said there should be no retelling committee. He moved that the organization be declared permanent. It was so ordered with a yell. Bliss's motion was voted down. Henry Birrell, J. L. Stewart, Amasa Thorton, Alfred Hamilton and Ralph Langston, son of the ex-Minister to Hayti, were appointed a committee on contested delegations.

In a few minutes the committee reported, admitting twenty-five contesting delegates, mostly from the Eighteenth Assembly District. Their report was carried with a yell, and Amasa Thorton offered this:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Convention be authorized and directed to cast one ballot for Howard Carroll and Thaddeus Weed Barnes for delegates from the Twelfth New York Congressional District to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, June 16, and one ballot for Caleb A. Simms and Charles Edlich, for alternates to said Convention.

This was agreed to by 172 yeas, forty more than a majority, the one ballot was cast and Howard Carroll and Thaddeus Weed Barnes were declared elected delegates to the St. Louis convention, with Caleb A. Simms and Charles E. Edlich as alternates. Amid a tremendous cheer a resolution of Lawyer Anderson's, pledging the convention to Morton, was carried and a recess taken until midnight.

THE BROOKFIELD DELEGATES. Meanwhile the Brookfield men had elected C. A. Peabody and John O'Connor respectively chairman and secretary, and with an alleged vote of 144 nominated Cornelius N. Bliss and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger as delegates, and P. Tecumseh Sherman and Edward Hardy alternates.

Cornelius N. Bliss said the events of the evening were a disgrace to the Republican party and the people would resent it. Colonel George Bliss added: "Fair treatment for decent people could scarcely be expected from such a mob."

General Carroll and Mr. Barnes were subsequently conducted to the hall and thanked the Platt delegates for their nominations. All the Brookfield men left in disgust before this.

SPLIT IN THE TENTH. The Ninth Congressional District Convention was held in Walden Hall, No. 38 Orchard street, and elected ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray and John J. Collins delegates, Christian Goetz and Abraham A. Joseph being chosen as alternates.

There was a row at this convention, which resulted in Theodore F. Rühle leading seventy-one men out of the hall and up several flights of stairs on the other side of the building to one of the lodge rooms. Here they organized another convention and nominated Theodore F. Rühle and Rudolph Mass as delegates and William Greer and Israel Ellis as alternates.

EVERYBODY

Will want to see Society's Prettiest Debutantes in next

SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

MAYORS FLY RAINE'S BILL.

Continued from First Page.

that such subtleties were not anticipated by its framers."

Violation of Charters. Mr. Thatcher next assailed the bill for its violation of chartered rights. He quoted from the original Dugan charters of New York City and Albany to show that the cities were formally empowered to grant licenses for regulating the traffic in liquors, and to devote the revenue therefrom to city purposes. "Yet the Legislature now proposes to deal with the rights of these municipalities, as it would not dare to deal with the chartered rights of corporations created by itself."

"The State hesitates to take from the latter their slightest franchises or privileges. It lays violent hands, without apology or regard, on the municipal corporations, and takes from them their property as to control of their affairs."

"This bill violates the spirit of home rule. The municipal corporation is created not only for the convenience of the people of the locality, but for the convenience of the State, which is relieved from the difficult and unnatural task of governing it. The local authorities are charged with the maintenance of order in the municipality and the regulation of all kinds of business and trades whose abuse is likely to produce disorder and crime. To enable them to fully discharge these duties they have fully been vested with the power and authority of determining who should be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors, who should carry on the business of pawnbroking, who should exercise the calling of hackmen and all other callings which the State has adjudged to be proper to be licensed and regulated."

Good Character Eliminated. "This power of control vested in local authorities has always been an important and essential factor in enabling them to maintain order in the locality, by preventing the sale of liquor by improper persons and in improper places."

"Under the Raine's bill a suspected person can demand and receive a license certificate. Under the present law, if an improper person is convicted in the Special Sessions, the Excise Board can arbitrarily and summarily and in a moment take from the person his or her license. Under the Raine's bill the license can only be taken away from a person after conviction in a court of record having jurisdiction over crimes of the grade of misdemeanors. Such trial is by a jury and will take from six months to a year to complete. In the meantime the person continues to hold his license, and sells under it, and by the time the decision comes the license expires by limitation."

"Another violation of the spirit of home rule is that it takes from the cities a large proportion of revenue, to which they are justly entitled."

"And now, for the first time under the bill, the primary theory on which the tax is levied is to produce a revenue. The local authorities are no longer to regulate. Strangers are to come in to gather revenue which they are authorized to take away and distribute elsewhere."

Does Not Make for Sobriety. "I remember no public measure which has so completely deceived the good people of the State as this. It has received much of their support because it declared that it would reduce the number of places selling liquor. This may be so; it probably will be so, but it cannot be positively predicted. Will it lessen the number of those who drink? Will it lessen the number of criminals, supported at public expense? Will it lessen the number of beaten wives or the number of children who are busy learners of beer pitches and gin bottles? If there should be only sixty saloons where there were before one hundred, does that mean that there will be only sixty drinkers where there were before one hundred?"

"At all events, sir, I maintain that the tax is high or low, the city that yields it is entitled to its proceeds, and its own proceeds, to meet the expense occasioned by the business itself."

"I may remark that the introduction of State agents to share in and divide responsibility for regulating the sale of liquor will, of itself, produce disorder and confusion. In each city the State deputy will come into conflict with the chief of police, and between them no one will observe order."

Arbitrary Taxation. "Not only is it proposed now, for the first time, to license liquor for the raising of revenue, but it is proposed to exact a tax in an arbitrary manner. It is not raised upon a man's property or on the amount of his capital, but upon the abstract fact of his residing in a city where his fellow-citizens count up so many iniquities against him as to make it expedient to levy a tax upon him as such Commissioner."

"Another grave discrimination against home rule is discovered in Section 18, where local option is permitted to small towns. It is provided that the will of the qualified electors shall be ascertained. Mr. Raine does not care to ascertain the will of the qualified electors of the thirty-seven cities of the State. Nevertheless, their will some day shall be ascertained. The people are not dumb. They can speak. They will speak."

Other Mayors Speak. Mayor Jewett, of Buffalo, then addressed the Governor briefly, opposing the bill, because it abridges the power of local authorities, and impoverishes city treasuries. He assured the Governor that everybody in Buffalo was against the bill, without regard to party lines.

Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, said that his city was against the bill as a whole. He denied the assertion that the people of the State favor high license and intimated that it would be a good political move for Governor Morton to veto the bill.

When the brawny ruler of Long Island City rose directly in front of the Governor and began to wave his right arm, everybody took new interest in the proceedings. Mayor Gleason chiefly objected to the Raine's bill because it would work a great injury to the summer resorts at the seashore. He thought it would not be possible to change the habits of the people, and that even the author of the bill would be tempted to break the law if he visited Coney Island.

"I've seen you, Senator Raine, on the seashore," said Mayor Gleason, earnestly, pointing his index finger at the tall reformer from Canandaigua. "I've seen you at the seashore, and if you come again you want to drink salt water. And there is no spring water there; so what will you do?"

"I've seen you there, too, Mr. Governor," continued Mayor Gleason; "and I hope you will veto this bill."

Several other spoke briefly against the bill, and a telegram opposing it was read from the Mayor of Rochester. Then, when it seemed that the hearing was ended, Mayor Green of Binghamton, took the floor. He made a red-hot political speech, in which he asserted that the bill was a good measure because it came from Republican sources, that the opposition was chiefly due to a Democratic fear of a loss of power over the liquor dealers, that the people wanted just such legislation as the Raine's bill, and that the people declared for excise reform by their votes last fall. It took Mayor Green half an hour to say this, but the Governor looked greatly relieved during the oration. When it was over the private secretary read telegrams from the Mayors of Olean and Poughkeepsie favoring the bill, and the hearing was done.

Before bowing the Mayors out, Governor Morton said: "I can scarcely be expected to make any extended remarks at this time, but I will say that the arguments made here to-day will have due consideration."

FATAL DEFECT IN THE BILL. Commissioner Who Collects Millions Under Raine's Law to Live an Extremely Small Bond.

A most glaring and fatal defect in the Raine's Excise bill has been discovered by Commissioner H. H. Hargrave of this city. The extraordinary flaw in the measure is of such a character as to provide a loophole through which wholesale speculation may be perpetrated, and whereby the finances of the State may flounder and fritter away for the benefit of the one man who is to be invested with almost despotic power over the liquor revenue.

Moreover, it places this individual in the position of handling nearly fabu-

lous sums of State money, whilst giving a comparatively paltry guarantee of his honesty, and a totally inadequate security for his upright stewardship.

Section 6 of the Raine's bill recites that "The Commissioner of Excise shall execute and file with the Comptroller of the State a bond to the people of the State in the sum of \$20,000, with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties and for the due accounting for all moneys received by him as such Commissioner."

In like manner section 8 provides that "The Deputy Commissioner shall, if required by the State Commissioner, give a bond to the people of the State in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Commissioner."

"Bondsmen must be given by all the Commissioners of Excise Julius H. Hargrave said yesterday:

"In one department of the city of New York each of the Excise Commissioners is under a bond of \$20,000. One cashier handles \$80,000 a month, the assistant cashier, \$40,000, and when the engraving clerk acts as cashier, \$20,000 of security are also exacted, making a total of \$200,000, in the city of New York alone."

"In our own department, my years ago, I secured a year, and still the Deputy Commissioner is to give a bond only if required by the State Commissioner. The deputy will collect millions, yet the new act leaves it optional with his chief whether or not he shall give any security at all. Even if he is required to do so the sum is fixed at \$20,000."

"This will give such exceptional and extraordinary powers to those who officiate as Commissioners of Excise in the political history of the State or city."

"THINKS" ON RAINE'S BILL. What an Alderman Says the Mayor Feels and What He Has to Say Himself.

The following bulletin was posted in the City Hall yesterday by an Alderman:

1 p. m.—Mayor is opposed to the Raine's bill.

1:30 p. m.—Mayor thinks Raine's bill has some good points.

1:40 p. m.—Mayor thinks Raine's bill has many excellent features.

1:50 p. m.—Mayor thinks the Raine's bill the best thing going.

2 p. m.—Mayor doesn't think any of the things above named.

3 p. m.—Mayor has wired to Morton: "I take my medicine with the rest."

Mayor Strong finally made up his mind yesterday that the Raine's bill is not such a bad measure as some people had credited him with saying it is. To put himself squarely on record the Mayor said:

"The bill is a Republican measure. I am a Republican. I could not defect the bill if I tried. It is an improvement on the present law, and will probably become a statute. It will be a law that I shall be called upon to enforce, the same as other laws, and I therefore shall not say a word against it. I gave up considerable time to a careful study of the provisions of the bill, and made up my mind to accept it. It is State legislation by the State Legislature for the whole State. The Republican party will accept all the responsibility for it. I am willing, as a Republican, to assume a share of the responsibility."

"Of course, I believe Governor Morton

will sign the bill. It would not have been made a caucus and there would be any doubt that the Governor would sign it. I do not like its discrimination against this city. On the whole it is better excise legislation than we have had in a long time, and the best we can get. Of many of its features, I heartily approve. For this reason and because it is a Republican measure, for which the party cannot avoid responsibility if it would, I have made up my mind not to oppose it before the Governor."

After his Honor had made this statement, he wished it to be clearly understood that he did not favor the bill as a whole.

PROTEST SENT TO MORTON. German-American Reform Union Objects to the Raine's Bill.

Members of the German-American Reform Union sent by special messenger yesterday a protest against the Raine's bill.

They stated at length their objections to the measure. They declared that it was unnecessary, inequitable, unjust and vicious. They asserted that the working of the law would cause intemperance as it favored the sale of strong liquors by suppressing the beer saloon with an exorbitant tax.

The Raine's law, they claimed, encouraged fraud, as under it "speakeasies" would be established. They said that the law would cause the loss of thousands of men, says the protest, will be thrown out of business if the measure becomes a law and 4,000 stereorooms in New York City alone will be vacated.

The protest also declares that the law is plutocratic, partisan, demoralizing and corrupt. It continues:

"If the law should receive your sanction, the Republican party will hereafter be deservedly styled the Runt and Runt party. Its condemnation at the polls will be inevitable."

THE COMPTROLLER PROTESTS. Tells the Governor That All Parties and Classes Condemn the Raine's Bill.

Comptroller Fitch, who is confined to his home, in East Eighty-third street, with rheumatism, yesterday sent this dispatch:

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.

"I have just received from the municipal officers elected by the people in this city against the Raine's bill, I beg respectfully to be allowed to express to the Governor that the Finance Department of this city, and to add personally that I have never known an universal condemnation of any bill among all parties and all classes of citizens as exists in this city toward this undignified measure."

ASBURN C. FITCH, Comptroller.

through an open window on a roof in the rear of the house. The ladies shrieked for help, and a few minutes later McKenney, accompanied by a special policeman, entered the house. They put the man, Milliken, under arrest. He did not go into the parlor that evening, however.

It seems that McKenney, who is now in the Finance Department of the city, and to add personally that I have never known an universal condemnation of any bill among all parties and all classes of citizens as exists in this city toward this undignified measure."

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